

PHILIP H. CHASE
KENNEBUNK BEACH
MAINE

Feb 27, 1958

Mr. Eric P. Newman.

% Edison Brothers Stores, Inc

400 Washington Ave.

St Louis 2, Mo

Dear Mr. Newman:-

Your letter of the 18th reached me here today, forwarded from my address before retiring last June. My regular address is A-221 Thomas Wyne Apts, Wynewood, Pa., but we are here, following our stay last 5. weeks, because of illness in the family.

It is good to hear from you and know that you maintain your interest in CSA money. Yes, the Criswell boys like to be self-important. Naturally I think they made a mistake in following Bradbeer and thus keeping alive his errors and omissions. Even before Criswell's book appeared - two years ago - I drafted a memo on the subject that probably would have been pertinent to publish. Now, however, since Criswell's book has been published, such an article by me would

probably be laughed off by some people as prejudiced. On the chance you might be interested I enclose a copy which I happen to have here. I would like it back* as I may need it for some cross-listing I plan to do while here - an indefinite period.

Now to come to your questions about counterfeits. Practically all of my information on CSA counterfeits is contained in Chapter 7 of my book, an article of mine in the October 1951 issue of "The Numismatist" on "New Findings, etc"; and some articles about the same time by S.C. Kerkis. I do recall, when preparing the material for "The Numismatist" articles which were incorporated into my book, that I saw in back files of newspapers of the Civil War period advertisements of "facsimile" notes. One was Topham's and there was at least one New York firm that advertised. I am sorry I have no more information - perhaps if I were at home I might dig out additional items.

On the broader aspects of your subject I hope you make use of a book published only a few years ago that I consider was most thorough and I believe

* I find I have another copy - so keep it if you want.

few papers I brought here - the copy of
what I planned to present at an evening
panel discussion at the ANA convention
in Philadelphia last August. As you may
be interested - it is fairly short - I
enclosed a copy. You are welcome to make
use of it - and also of the other memo
enclosed. At the panel discussion I was
the last of five speakers at an evening
session that started late. The earlier
speakers gave excellent ^{of} trilogues with
slides of scenes and, appropriate coins, so
that I strong my talk on my slides
and the interesting side-lights of some
of the notes and read only a few extracts
from my prepared discussion. Though it was
a late hour when I spoke I was pleased
to hear several tell me of their interest
and thanks for making it short when
the hour was so late and they had been
tempted to leave.

I trust this long letter will not bore
you. Good luck in your talk. Let me
hear from you.

Sincerely

Philip H Chase

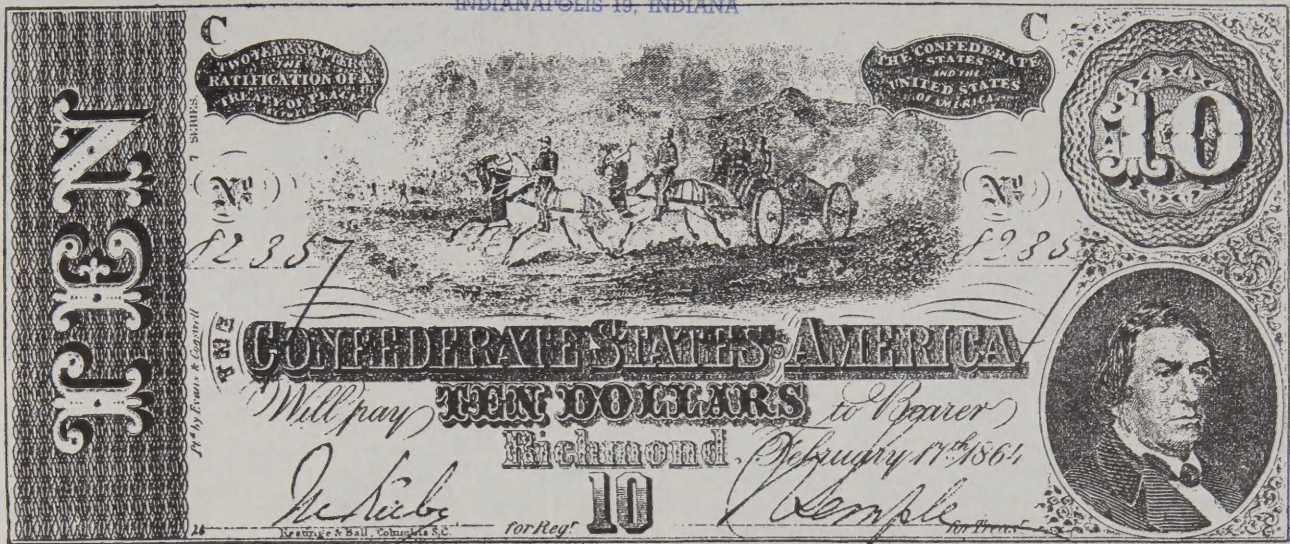
PHILIP H. CHASE
KENNEBUNK BEACH
MAINE

covers both the Union and Confederate fiscal policies and operations. Again, my copy of this book is at home and the name of the author eludes me unfortunately.

Have you seen the review of the Criswell book that appeared in the "MANA (Middle Atlantic Numismatic Assn) JOURNAL" in January 1958. This was done by Brent Hughes who you recall is the joint author of a CSA Price List or Catalogue published in 1955. You might want to look that over in preparing your review.

As a matter of fact, some of the values given in Criswell's book that seemed fictitious last August at the ANA Convention were quite realistic. This applied particularly to the rarer notes such as the Montgomeries, \$118, \$126 and the \$10 & \$20 Essays. It remains to be seen, I believe, whether the books in the more common notes are realistic.

I find another menu among the

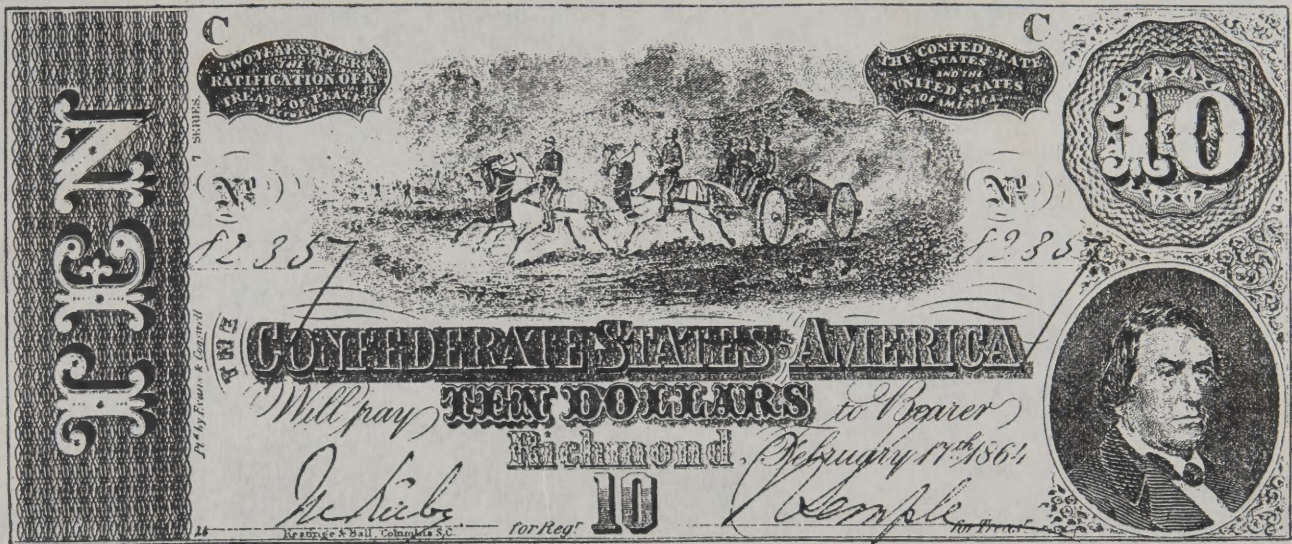


Dear Mr. Newman,

Sept 14/64

I received your letter of few days ago & am just now getting around to answering it. I checked my Counterfeit Confederate notes & find none stating Upton's name. A few say facsimile Confederate notes on the margin & one says Fac-Simile-Rebel note. There are about 50 & practically all different - I could not really say if any are Uptons. They are all Confederate Note issues, None State City etc. I have 5 different female riding deer notes. If you want me to send them to you, I will do so, as I am not any authority in the least on the Counterfeits.

I met Arlie Slabaugh at the 59 State Convention here in Indpls. We sat at the same banquet table & conversed on Confederates



In fact, I go at lot on his Confederate catalogue prices & try to buy by them when I am able to do so. I have been trying to go to one on my type Confederate notes. Of course I need several more to improve upon. I am satisfied on a lesser grade on the almost unobtainable ones. I'll send along my want list in these as you never know when one will show.

I would be interested to know more about the note I have which you have data as to it coming from Leslie's magazine.

Let me know if you would want to check over the counterfeits I have & I'll send them to you.

William P. Hurt

WANT LIST in CONFEDERATE NOTES

CRISWELL #

- 9/15/64
- T1 - DO NOT HAVE & WANT CLOSE TO UNC.
- T4 - HAVE F.CC(COC) Rpsd WOULD TRADE WITH CASH TO IMPROVE.
- T6 - HAVE UNC, CREASED & WANT CRISP UNC BUT EXPECT TO OBTAIN THIS NOTE SOON.
- T10 - HAVE VF & WANT UNC.
- T11 - HAVE SHAD & UNDER F & WOULD TRADE WITH CASH TO IMPROVE.
- T22 - HAVE F & WANT UNC (OVER)

T23 - HAVE F+ + WANT close TO VHC.

T31- HAVE F(COC) & WANT UNC.

137 - HAVE AD & WANT VNC.

T43 - HAVE EFF + W/FOLD & WANT UNQ.

T4V- HAVE AU W/LT FOLDS + WANT UNG

T47, - DO NOT HAVE + WANT ONLY IF A REAL.

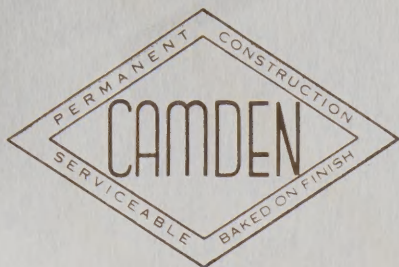
T48 " " " " BARGAIN
" " " " "

William D. Wright

WILLIAM P. HURT

23 KENMORE ROAD

INDIANAPOLIS 19, INDIANA



Camden Furniture Company

C A M D E N , A R K A N S A S

M A N U F A C T U R E R S O F B E D R O O M F U R N I T U R E • S I N C E 1 9 2 6

May 25, 1961

Mr. Eric Newman
Edison Brothers Stores
400 Washington Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I have searched out two books of C.S.A. Bogus notes and counterfeits. Included are some printed bogus backs and the one note I think has a genuine printed back that we discussed.

A few other oddities make up the balance of 73 notes. I did not send my C.S.A. inverted reverse as it is a genuine Chase #304C; Criswell #450, with back inverted through error.

If these are of some assistance, I would be glad for you to mention my name in your article, - or is it going to be a book?

As I do not need these in the near future, you may return them at your convenience.

I want to thank you and your lovely wife again for the most enjoyable dinner at your home, and the very pleasant evening spent in numismatic study.

I hope to see you and Mrs. Newman at the A.N.A. meeting in Atlanta. Janet and I plan to be there.

Sincerely,

Matt H. Rothert
President
MHR:ms

DOUGLAS B. BALL

3100 35th STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

WOodley 6-3100

August 7, 1966

Collector of Confederate Notes and Bonds

A. N. A. No. 49135

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thank you very much for your letter of August 3rd in regard to my article in the Numismatist. My work, much to my surprise, has been well received. I hope that a new article, now in preparation, will have an equally friendly reception.

I am particularly delighted that you should have chosen to write me, because I have heard a great deal about you and your collection during the course of my research. This has been true; especially in the case of my friend, Philip H. Chase.

Should business bring you to Washington, I hope we might meet over lunch or dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas B. Ball

Douglas B. Ball

March 6, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To Argosy Book Store
116 East 59th St.
New York

FROM Eric P. Newman

Gentlemen:

Since you are often able to cut up Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, I would appreciate it if you could check to see if you have January 11, 1862, page 118. This is Vol. XIII, No. 320. I would like to buy this page.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

AP
L 56
#10447
Plate B
EPN/atb

Sorry - we do not have this issue. Can you tell me what the subject is? We may have it filed separately.

Ruth Shevin

Ruth Shevin

Above it is
Map of Charleston Harbor

On Back is

Battle of Dranesville, Va
Civil War 12/20/61

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 22, 1970

Mr. Everett K. Cooper

Dear Mr. Cooper:

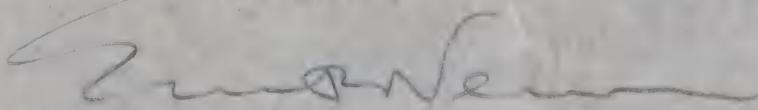
The interesting article you wrote for Paper Money concerning the counterfeits of Confederate issues is a matter close to my heart.

I am particularly interested in when W. E. Hilton made the imitations. The advertisement would be the clue but you do not give any date for the ad. Do you know that date? Would you write me, promptly, whether you do or you do not as I will have to find it if you do not have it. I checked Harper's Weekly from August through December, 1863 and found no ad. Presumably, the ad would have run in 1862 following Mr. Upham's operation. The ad may have run on several occasions.

I have a large collection of these counterfeits and have a feeling that Hilton got hold of some of the plates which Upham prepared.

I would also like to know the source of your statement that the counterfeits annoyed General Grant so much that he banned them in his command area. Would you be nice enough to give me that data, also.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

cc
Mrs. Barbara Mueller
225 Fischer Avenue
Jefferson, Wisconsin 53549

EPN/atb

313 Fairview Drive
Exton, Penna. 19341

1 July 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman;

Thank you for your letter of June 22nd concerning the article on W. E. Hilton. I feel that the subject of contemporary Northern counterfeiters of the Civil War is an interesting episode and needs much research. I hope now that I live in the Philadelphia area to find some time to research S. C. Upham.

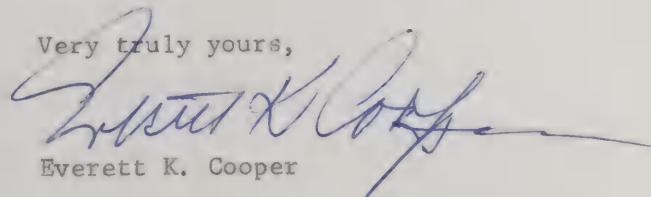
As for the questions you pose.

- (1). Mr. Hilton's operation undoubtedly had to fall in the period of after S. C. Upham started (March 1862) to his arrest (December 1863). In "Confederate Treasury Notes" by P. H. Chase he quotes a post-war letter of S. C. Upham which would infer that Hilton operated primarily in 1863.

The Hilton advertisement publication date I do not have exactly. The advertisement is reproduced in CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED August 1963.

- (2) Upham did accuse Hilton of copying the Upham copies! Pot calling the kettle black.
- (3) As for General Grant - again refer to the Upham letter in Chase on page 97. The Grant episode is quite famous in Civil War history as he raised quite a storm about the cotton traders because of strong anti-Semitic accusations. His General Order #11, December 17, 1862 was the order. You can read about it in "Grant Moves South" by Bruce Catton.

Very truly yours,



Everett K. Cooper

313 Fairview Drive
Exton, Pennsylvania 19341

21 August 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman;

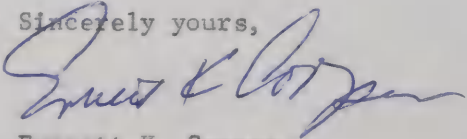
In reply to your letter of August 10th concerning the activities of Merris Upham and Hilton.

The answer to your question about the simultaneous appearance of identical "facsimile" Confederate notes is best answered by Mr. Upham himself. His much published letter written post-war and reproduced in numerous publications so states that both Haney and Hilton in New York copied the reproductions of Upham. I enclose a xerox of that letter from the volume "Counterfeiting in America" by Lynn Glaser, 1968, (in which the author acknowledges your contributory efforts) which Upham describes his notorious efforts.

However, I feel there is much that was left unsaid in his description of these activities. The Union League of Philadelphia was founded at the beginning of the Civil War to give support to Lincoln and preservation of the Union. Much of their activity was in the form of printed material sent south. It would have been an obvious vehicle for Upham or to support Upham. To date I have not been able establish such a connection and have only uncovered that Upham himself was not a member of the Union League.

Best of luck in your research.

Sincerely yours,



Everett K. Cooper

October 10, 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

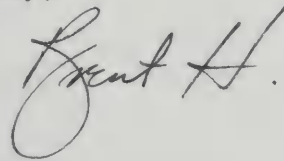
Dear Eric:

Enclosed is my album of CSA counterfeits, Uphams, etc.
for your use. Keep it until it has served your purposes.

I have received the Mehl publication, the N.Y. Year Book
of 1922, and the holder of the 1913 nickels. Thank you for sending
them. Just as soon as I can get the photography done I will return
them all, along with a set of prints of the holder that may be of
some use to your organization.

Enjoyed talking to you the other night. Keep after the
1976 fractional idea - it would make a beautiful addition to
numismatics. Sure hope that Mr. Conlon makes them available in
uncut sheets - I will talk to him about it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brent H.", with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Brent H. Hughes
3230 Nealon Drive
Falls Church, Va. 22042

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Brent Hughes
781 Seay Rd.
Inman, SC 29349

July 23, 1993

Dear Brent:

As per our telephone conversation I am enclosing material for you to use to write a new article explaining the "mystery" set up by your recent article in Paper Money. You asked for it.

I send you a copy of 1958 letter of Phil Chase mentioning the New York printer. I refer you to a Cooper article in 1970 in Paper Money referring to a letter to Abe Lincoln about Hilton.

I enclose ads of Hilton which start out honestly and then suggest fraud. His price goes up in later ads.

The text of the October 4, 1862 and October 11, 1862 are the same. The text of January 10, 17, 24, 31, 1863 and February 7, and 14, 1863 are about the same, but April 4, 1863 is different again.

Hilton's advertisements show that he was trying to make a profit selling Confederate counterfeits for circulation. He was not as subtle as Upham. You will note that both Upham and Hilton sometimes had their own advertisements in the same edition of Harpers. What a competition!

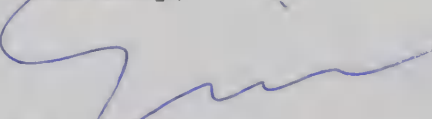
Upham was correct about Hilton in his 1874 letter. Hilton needed to ship the counterfeit Confederate notes into the South to scalawags who would pass them and some devious route to get them there was needed.

The mention of Meminger contracting for the notes or bonds was a typical ridiculous newspaper error. Naturally Hilton was not prosecuted. He was helping the Union conduct economic warfare against the South.

You probably can now identify Hilton's counterfeits with substantial study of the dates of the ads and the specific non-Upham made pieces of the denominations mentioned in the arrest article in the newspaper. You already know the Upham types and denominations. Upham said Hilton copied Upham's counterfeits. That is not "fair trade" for a counterfeiter to counterfeit notes made by another counterfeiter.

Good luck.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

Enclosures

Red 8/9/93

Dear Eric:

Thank you very much for sending me the material on Winthrop Hilton. Without your help I could not have written this article.

This is a no-return Xerox copy of the first draft. If you have any suggestions or additions, please let me know and I will make the changes before sending the original to Gene Hessler.

The illustrations do not look as good in this copy as the ones I will send to Gene. Xerox copiers are fast but do not do as good a job on illustrations as the copier at our library which is some kind of Japanese brand designed to copy photos from library reference books.

I may still make some changes in the notes. I have 187 CSA counterfeits but there may be others around. Hilton may have avoided notes which required the addition of color, so my \$50 and \$100 notes may not be correct.

Again, thanks for your help.

Brent H.

Brent Hughes
781 Seay Road
Inman, S. C. 29349
Telephone: 803-578-6267

Word Count: 2,415

THE COUNTERFEIT NOTES OF WINTHROP HILTON

by

Brent Hughes

Many members of our Society have generously shared their knowledge and records to enable me to write articles for "Paper Money" but none has been more helpful than Eric Newman, founder of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society of St. Louis.

Eric's latest response was to my request for information about one Winthrop E. Hilton, a New York printer who was arrested on January 2, 1864 for an alleged tie to Confederate Treasury Secretary Christopher Memminger. A newspaper account of Hilton's arrest appeared in my article "Another Confederate Contract Printer?" in the July-August 1993 issue of "Paper Money".

Eric's records indicate that Hilton was an important but little known counterfeiter of Confederate notes who may have produced more so-called "facsimiles" than the well-known Sam Upham of Philadelphia. Eric also reminded me that member Everett K. Cooper had written an article about Hilton which appeared in the 1970 Whole No. 34 issue of "Paper Money". In that article, Mr. Cooper told us why Hilton had been arrested.

By combining this information with my study of Confederate counterfeits, I believe I can make educated guesses as to what Hilton was all about. Hilton kept a low profile and left virtually no paper trail for historians to study, so we must do the best we can with what we have.

Mr. Cooper cited the book "Secret and Urgent" by Fletcher Pratt which says that in December 1863 the postmaster of New York City intercepted a letter mailed from that city to a known Confederate agent in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The postmaster had probably received instructions from Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to intercept all mail addressed to persons in Halifax, the Canadian port which was so active in shipping European war supplies to the Confederacy.

Federal detectives who decoded the suspicious letter came up with this message: "Say to Memminger that Hilton will have the machine all finished and dies all cut ready for shipping by the first of January. The engraving of the plates is superb."

U. S. Marshals waited until Saturday night, January 2, 1864, to raid Hilton's printing plant and place him under arrest. He was taken to a cell at one of the forts in New York harbor on a charge of collaborating with the enemy.

The previously mentioned newspaper account appeared in the "Newark (New Jersey) Daily Advertiser" of Monday, January 4, 1864. It states that the Marshals confiscated "\$6,000,000 in Confederate bonds, \$1,000,000 in Confederate Treasury Notes and a large quantity of dies, printing presses, lathes and other machinery for doing fine bank note engraving." Included in the haul were "lithographic stones for printing \$100, \$50 and \$5 Confederate notes."

Since the newspaper reporter failed to identify his sources, we wonder how much trust we should put in his statement: "It has already transpired that Hilton had a contract with the rebel Secretary Memminger, and that the bonds and notes already printed, as well as the machinery for making them, were to have been shipped to Halifax." From there, the reporter said, the items were to be shipped to Nassau in the Bahamas where a Confederate agent would run them through the blockade into a port in Florida.

In the absence of documentation, I choose not to believe the newspaper account entirely. There is no doubt that Hilton was arrested and he may have been formally charged, but the political realities of the Richmond government would have precluded Memminger from having any direct contact with Hilton. It was well known that Hilton was printing large quantities of what he called "fac-similes" of Confederate notes and was advertising them extensively in "Harper's Weekly" in head-to-head competition with Sam Upham, so we can be sure that both men were blacklisted in Richmond.

Eric Newman located these ads in "Harper's" and sent me photocopies reproduced with this article. The unusual aspect of some of the ads is that Hilton boasted that his copies were so exact that one could pass them in the South with no difficulty. Sam Upham carefully avoided making such a claim, maintaining that his products were intended to be mere "souvenirs of the war."

Many plantation owners were victimized by bogus cotton brokers who paid with counterfeit notes. From what we now know, it is more likely that these con men used Hilton's products than Upham's inferior copies. Many of Hilton's notes actually wore out in circulation which accounts for their scarcity today.

During the Civil War, jailed suspects had few rights so we should not be surprised that Hilton was still under arrest six months later. We know this from a letter which appeared in Everett Cooper's article:

Office of The Dispatch
New York, June 29, 1864

Hon. Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States

Permit me to address your Excellency on behalf of Winthrop E. Hilton who was arrested in December last, charged as I understand with the crime of printing Bank Notes and making machinery for the Rebel Government. Mr. Hilton prior to his arrest was engaged in the printing business in this city and sustained an excellent business reputation, and who politically was one of your early supporters. His friends (who are numerous, and among our most loyal citizens) claim that they can show that he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, and their demand is the opportunity of doing so. This they allege has been refused by the government. I cannot believe such to be the fact, as I feel sure that you would not sanction any outrage on the personal rights of your fellow citizens. From what I know of this case I am satisfied that it is one which should receive immediate attention in order to avoid injury to our cause in the coming political camps. Under this conviction I have mentioned to urge on you the necessity of at once affording Mr. Hilton an opportunity of proving his innocence and thus put an end to the discussion which cannot fail to harm us if permitted to be much longer continued.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully,
/s/ A. J. Williamson

Mr. Cooper also told us that Abraham Lincoln had the habit of making notations on the back of such correspondence and wrote on the back of

Mr. Williamson's letter: "A. J. Williamson

New York City

June 29, 64

In relation to the alleged unjust confinement
of W. E. Hilton."

Mr. Cooper also quoted one of Hilton's ads in "Harper's Weekly":

Confederate (Rebel) Money.

FAC-SIMILE REBEL TREASURY NOTES,

So exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the
other will go equally well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all
denominations sent free by mail on receipt of \$5, by W. E. HILTON,
11 Spruce Street, New York.

It would be interesting to know if President Lincoln took any action in
the matter. I can find nothing to indicate that Hilton was ever brought to
trial, so I assume that he was quietly released by embarrassed officials who
had not been able to find any evidence of guilt in more than six months.

There is one remote possibility that could account for Hilton's alleged
contract with Memminger. The Secretary had arranged with the firm of S.
Straker & Sons of London, England to produce unusual plates for printing the
backs of a new issue of Treasury notes. These plates were actually made and
are known today as "the Chemicograph Backs". They were never used by the
Confederacy and ended up in a scrap metal yard where a few were rescued.

With this sort of thing going on, a Confederate agent might have con-
tacted Hilton and suggested that he devise some new designs as an
alternative to the Straker products. Something must have been going on if
Hilton did indeed write the coded letter to Halifax. On the other hand, he
may have been the victim of a hoax designed to put him out of business.

And, given the hysteria of the Civil War years, it is not too far fetched to suggest that the postmaster may have written the letter himself to impress Stanton with his diligence and be promoted to a higher post in Washington.

Turning now to Hilton's "facsimiles", let us examine his ads. The first, dated October 4, 1862 states: "Perfect Fac-Similes of Confederate Treasury Notes for sale at \$4 per 1,000. Specimens of all kinds sent by mail for 50 cents." It appears that at this time Hilton was trying to supply the New York souvenir market in the same way that Sam Upham was handling the Philadelphia market.

Unfortunately this ad does not tell us how many different notes he was offering and in what denominations. Apparently Hilton wanted retailers to order his assortment and select the notes they wanted, to be purchased in quantities of a thousand at four-tenths of a cent each. This same ad was repeated in the issue dated October 11, 1862.

Hilton's ads of January and February 1863 were different. They state: "Confederate (Rebel) Money. - Fac-Simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, set by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$5, by W. E. Hilton, 11 Spruce Street, New York."

The phrase "all denominations" indicates that the assortment might have consisted of two \$100 notes, two \$50, three \$20, ten \$10, five \$5, five \$2 and five \$1. If so, Hilton was now asking fifteen cents each for his products - no more cheap souvenirs at less than one cent.

Hilton may have asked, "Why not?" Fortunes were being made in the border states where cotton could be bought for ten cents or less per pound and sold for fifty cents or more at Nassau. Hilton must have known that his

notes were being used to purchase much of this cotton and blatantly assured customers that there was little risk involved so long as they used his "exact copies". In this situation, Hilton may have felt that he was entitled to a larger piece of the action.

Down in Philadelphia, Sam Upham saw Hilton's ad for January and moved quickly to top the offer. In the February 7, 1863 issue of "Harper's Weekly" we find his ad offering \$20,000 face value for the same five dollars. We can imagine Sam's glee when he saw Hilton's ad near his, still offering only \$500 face value. Sam conveniently failed to mention the fact that his notes, printed with electrotpe plates on a regular printing press, were no match for Hilton's, printed by the same lithographic stone process used by the Confederacy.

That may be the reason Hilton continued his ad in the April issues of "Harper's". His ad now said "exactly like the genuine" but the price remained the same - \$500 face value for five dollars. It may have been that Hilton's most active customers were indeed having no difficulty passing his notes and continued to place orders at a higher per note price.

On August 1, 1863 Upham suddenly quit the "facsimile" business and went back to his regular inventory of patent medicines, stationery, pencils, perfume and sewing supplies. He also continued to sell the "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper which had gotten him into the rebel note business in the first place. So far as I know, Sam Upham never gave a reason for his sudden withdrawal from the "souvenir" business. Perhaps Hilton had cornered whatever market was left as genuine Confederate currency declined in value.

All over the South at this time, businessmen were making transactions in U. S. currency and, when possible, in gold coin. Even the Confederate

government in Richmond was anxious to take in U. S. currency when it could. There were repeated rumors that several of Davis's cabinet officers asked to have their salaries paid in U. S. funds, apparently looking toward the day they would need U. S. greenbacks in order to buy their escape through Union lines. Morale was sagging all over the Confederacy and an atmosphere of every man for himself was slowly taking over.

What can we make of the newspaper report that six million dollars in Confederate bonds had been confiscated from Hilton's printing plant? Could it be that someone was selling counterfeit bonds in Europe? It is obvious that if the report is true, Hilton printed the bonds for somebody.

Today's collectors are more interested in currency, of course, so we should try to identify Hilton's notes. It is not an easy task because, unlike Upham, Hilton did not put his name on his products. Also, none of his assortment packages has survived on which his name would have appeared as the sender. Lacking adequate facts, we can only speculate.

For the moment, let us accept the news reporter's statement that some lithographic stones were confiscated and that they had been used to print currency. That immediately eliminates electrotpe impressions and narrows the search to lithographs which Hilton claimed were exact copies. In that case, he would have included signatures to make the notes look complete. The genuine notes bore written signatures of clerks assigned to that work, but Hilton would have used printed versions of some of these autographs.

Logically Hilton would have left serial number spaces blank so that smugglers could ink them in consecutively. The same serial number printed on a lot of notes would have aroused suspicion, so smugglers had no choice

except to do their own numbering.

Therefore it would appear that Hilton's notes are counterfeits of good workmanship and good paper, printed by lithography, with printed signatures and blank or written serial numbers. We don't know if Hilton used a margin inscription like "Fac-Simile Confederate Note". He could have used such an inscription for legal purposes and, like Upham, printed it where it could be easily trimmed off.

Using these guidelines I have carefully examined all the notes in my large collection of counterfeits and selected an assortment which I believe could have been engraved and printed by Hilton. I looked for characteristics common to most or all of the notes. Typical was the fact that all but one of the notes were smaller than the genuine issues, possibly indicating that Hilton may have found his lithograph stones a little small for maximum use and reduced the notes accordingly. He may have also been trying to save paper, hoping that his customers would never compare his notes with the genuine as far as size was concerned.

If I am incorrect in my selections I hope members with specific knowledge will tell me. I invite such individuals to write me at 781 Seay Road, Inman, S. C. 29349. Perhaps one day we can finally put it all together and complete an accurate account of Winthrop Hilton and his "facsimiles".

#

WINTHROP HILTON'S ADVERTISEMENTS IN "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

Confederate [Rebel] Money.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILES of CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES for sale at \$4 per 1000. Specimens of all kinds sent by mail for 50 cents, by

W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

Issues of October 4 and 11, 1862

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FAC

Simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$5, by

W. E. HILTON,

11 Spruce Street, New York.

Issue of January 10, 1863

**CONFEDERATE [REBEL] MONEY.
Fac-Simile Confederate Treasury Notes.**

So exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent free by mail on receipt of \$5, by W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

Issues of February 7 and 14, 1863

Confederate (Rebel) Money.

Fac-Simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$5, by

W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, N. Y.

Issue of April 18, 1863

Confederate [Rebel] Money.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILES of CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES for sale at \$4 per 1000. Specimens of all kinds sent by mail for 50 cents, by

W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

One of Winthrop Hilton's first ads appeared in "Harper's Weekly" on October 4 and 11, 1862.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FAC

Simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$5, by

W. E. HILTON,
11 Spruce Street, New York.

This Hilton ad in "Harper's Weekly" of January 10, 1863 offered \$500 face value in Confederate notes for \$5. Ads also appeared on January 17, 24 and 31, 1863.

**CONFEDERATE [REBEL] MONEY.
Fac-Simile Confederate Treasury Notes.**

So exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent free by mail on receipt of \$5, by W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

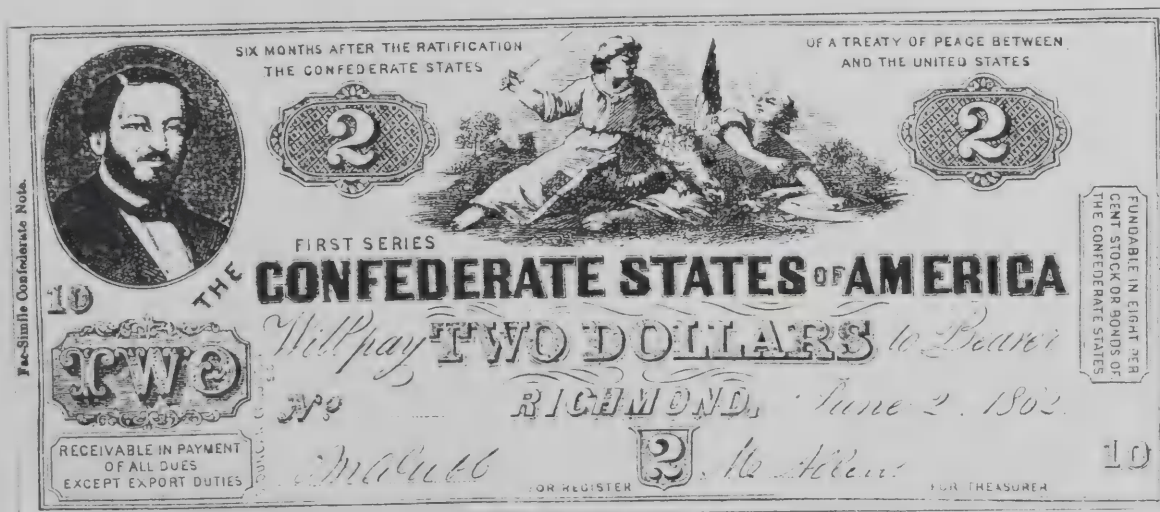
Confederate Money.

\$20,000!—TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in *fac-simile* REBEL NOTES of different denominations sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of \$5, by S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

These two ads appeared almost side by side in "Harper's Weekly" of February 7 and 14, 1863. Sam Upham of Philadelphia offered \$20,000 face value in Confederate facsimiles while Hilton offered only \$500 face value.



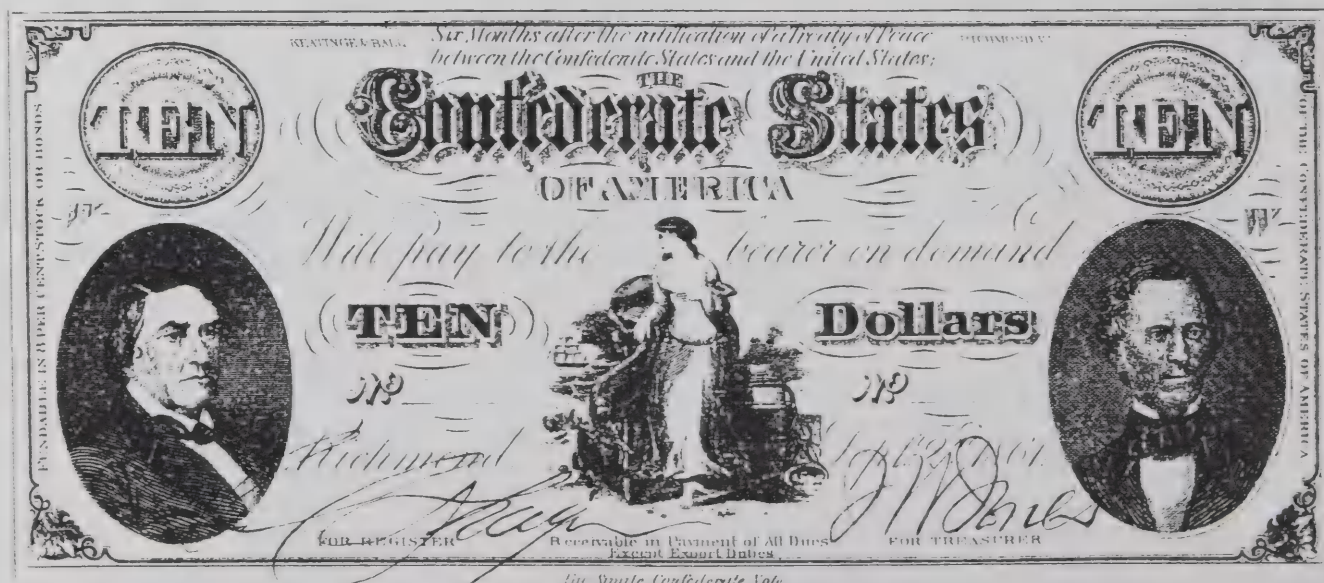
Counterfeit \$1 - June 2, 1862. Steam-sailing Ship. Lucy Pickens, right. Printed signatures of L. M. Hunter and R. F. Ball; counterfeit is smaller both length and width than the genuine note.



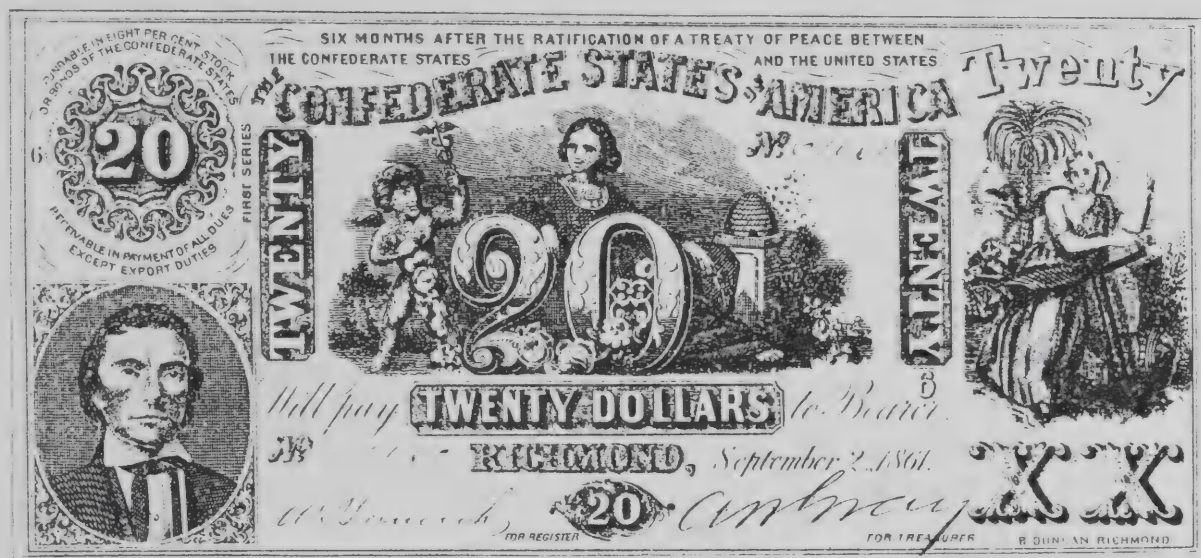
Counterfeit \$2 - June 2, 1862. "Confederacy Striking Down Union". Benjamin, left. Printed signatures of M. A. Gibb and M. Allen. Counterfeit is smaller in width than the genuine note.



Counterfeit \$5 - September 2, 1861. Sailor and Cotton Bales. Memminger, left. Printed signatures of E. Nulty and E. C. Goddin. The counterfeit is smaller, both length and width, than the genuine note.



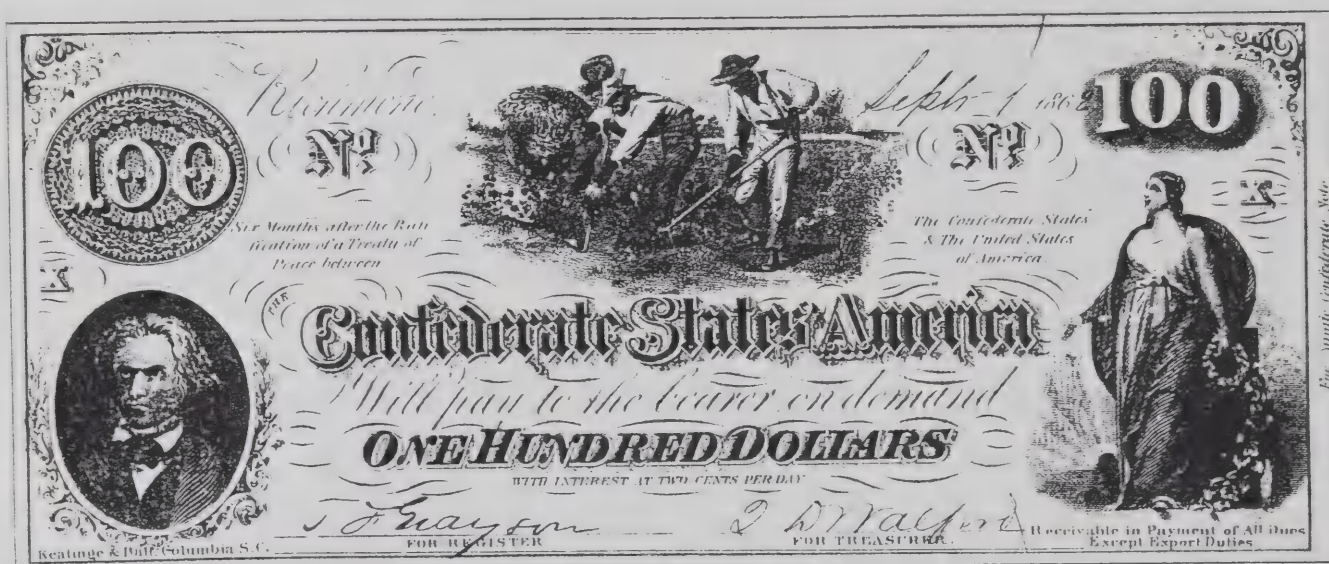
Counterfeit \$10 - September 2, 1861. Hope With Anchor. R. M. T. Hunter, left. Memminger, right. Printed signatures of C. C. Thayer and J. W. Jones. Excellent copy but portraits are inferior to those on the genuine note.



Counterfeit \$20 - September 2, 1861. Industry Seated Behind Large 20. Stephens, left. Printed signatures of W. Hancock and A. Gray. The counterfeit is much smaller in length than the genuine note.



Counterfeit \$50 - September 2, 1861. Jefferson Davis. Printed signatures of T. Ellett and T. O. Keesee. The counterfeit is smaller than the genuine note.



Counterfeit \$100 - Printed version of written date on genuine note. Slaves Hoeing Cotton. Calhoun, left. Printed signatures of T. F. Grayson and T. D. Walford. The counterfeit is smaller, both length and width, than the genuine note. The portrait of Calhoun is inferior to the one on the genuine note.

Collectors of Confederate notes often see contemporary counterfeits mixed with genuine notes in dealers' stocks. Some are offered as genuine because the dealer does not have the specialized knowledge to know the difference.

In the case of the notes which I believe were printed by Winthrop Hilton, there should be no confusion because the signatures are printed in the same black ink as the rest of the note. In most cases the strokes are bold without the thick and thin strokes characteristic of autograph signatures which were invariably written in brown ink with split-nib pen points.

If a collector has the genuine note for comparison purposes, he can immediately see that Hilton's notes are usually smaller in some way - some are shorter in length, some shorter in width and some shorter in both dimensions.

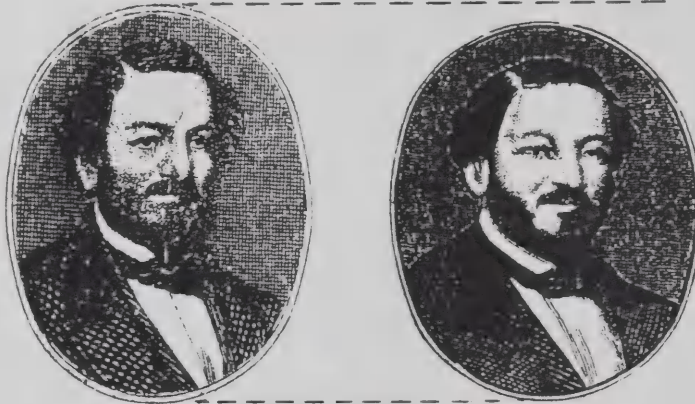
With the genuine and counterfeit notes in hand, however, the collector can detect other variations. Portraits are always a good feature to inspect because they have traditionally caused the most difficulty for counterfeiters. A single line in a portrait, especially around the eyes, can sometimes alter a facial expression completely, causing an obvious defect in counterfeits.

Hilton stated that his products were "exact" copies and they almost were, at least to the extent that they looked exact to a person who did not have genuine notes to compare them with. Smugglers counted out payments quickly, betting that consecutive written serial numbers would lull recipients into a false sense of security. Passed around in circulation, some of these notes were almost worn out.

Collectors should also be aware that some counterfeits, especially some made in Europe by expert engravers, were actually superior to the genuine notes. When signed and numbered by hand, these deadly copies created havoc

with the Southern economy.

To illustrate the problems counterfeiters have with portraits, here are enlarged portraits of Judah P. Benjamin on genuine and counterfeit \$2 Confederate notes. I believe the differences are obvious.



GENUINE

COUNTERFEIT

Note also the big difference in the letter "J" of the date "June 2, 1862" on the same notes. The workmanship is excellent on both notes but the design of the "J" is noticeably different.

June 2, 1862. *June 2, 1862.*

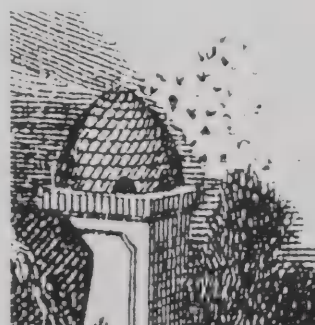
GENUINE

COUNTERFEIT

There is a rather odd error on the counterfeit of the \$20 note. Note that there are far more bees swarming around the hive on the counterfeit than on the genuine note. Perhaps the engraver was not in the mood to count bees.



GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT

Collectors should also be aware that counterfeits exist on which someone used brown ink to trace over the black printed signatures to make them appear hand-written. Hold such notes up to the light and you will see the black ink under the brown which overlaps slightly to make it visible. Some of these alterations were done long after the Civil War when unscrupulous dealers "created" new varieties to sell to collectors.

Also interesting is the fact that many genuine notes were actually stamped "Counterfeit" by Confederate Depository cashiers. This is understandable because there were so many genuine note designs that the cashiers had little opportunity to become familiar with them all. Such notes are sought out by collectors because they are representative of the problems faced by the Confederate Treasury Department as it fought a losing battle to provide the public with a medium of exchange.

#

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Brent Hughes
781 Seay Rd.
Inman, SC 29349

August 10, 1993

Dear Brent:

You asked for suggestions to your article. It is fascinating. I do have a few suggestions.

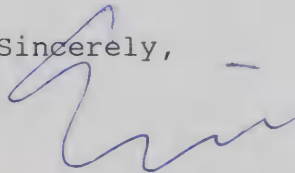
The Straker back comments may be a bad guess as they were probably not produced as early as Hilton's first advertisements.

I suggest using the middle initial of Hilton and not just Winthrop Hilton. This will tie into the ads better.

Now you may have a confusion in the comment on page 9 about Hilton using "Fac-Simile Confederate Note". You illustrate \$2, \$5, \$50 and \$100 containing such a legend. You say these are Hilton notes. Clarify all of this. You will see that in each of your illustrated notes with the legend, the margin is wider than the opposite end margin and thus one margin is intended for trimming. Mention the legend in the caption of each illustration which has a legend.

Glad you liked my input.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric P. Newman", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eric P. Newman

Edward E. Lea, Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, North Carolina 27615

November 16, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Brent Hughes suggested I contact you.

One of my interests for the past several years has been the study of counterfeiting of CSA Treasury notes during the Civil War. The circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that after Samuel Upham's arrest in March, 1862, he collaborated with the Union Government in producing facsimiles which were passed by Union troops and paroled Confederate soldiers in the South. The high proportion of woodcuts (some described as coming from Philadelphia) found on Union and paroled Confederate soldiers which was described in Southern newspapers and the CSA Treasury correspondence supports this, as does Upham's ability to get new plates and quantities of good quality paper.

Brent thought you might have a copy of the newspaper account of Upham's arrest in March, 1862 and the front page of the February 24, 1862 Philadelphia Inquirer where the facsimile of the T-31 note appeared. If you do, I would certainly appreciate receiving photocopies, as well as any other information you might have on this subject.

In connection with our study of the counterfeiting of CSA notes, my associate and I have been through all of the Raphael Thian materials at Duke University, the CSA Treasury correspondence, and many period newspapers, as well as are developing a representative collection of counterfeit CSA notes. If there is any particular area that interests you on this subject, we would be delighted to share whatever information we have.

Many thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

W. E. Lea

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Edward E. Lea, Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, NC 27615

November 24, 1997

Dear Mr. Lea:

Your November 16, 1997 request is at hand and I thought Brent Hughes should have more information on the subject than I do. Your topic has always been fascinating to me.

Upham may have cooperated with the Union government, but I doubt if he did any more than sell his products. I have originals of all of his many advertisements run in Harper's Weekly beginning on May 10, 1862 and ending on February 14, 1863. I have all the advertisements of his competitor Hilton in Harper's during much of the same period. There were many varieties of issues for sale.

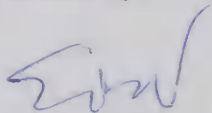
I do not see how Upham could be arrested if he copied the woodcut or bought it from the February 24, 1862 newspaper and was arrested in March 1862. That is too fast.

I do have the Philadelphia newspaper with the \$5 Confederate note in it but can't locate it for the moment as it is framed and stored. I will check further. I suggest you check the newspapers of March 1862 for the arrest story. If on microfilm that is easy, if not some has to check them wherever they are. The Pratt Free Library in Philadelphia probably can tell you who has them, if they do not.

I would be interested in seeing the arrest publicity when you find it.

I hope I have been helpful to some extent.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Edward E. Lea, Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, NC 27615

December 8, 1997

Dear Mr. Lea:

I am pleased to tell you I have located the framed exhibit of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday, February 24, 1862 with the wood block cut of the \$5 September 2, 1861 illustration. It occupies the top of the front page from column 3 through column 5.

Below the cut the comical text reads:

"We present this morning a representation of a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE issued by the so-called Confederate States of America, at Richmond. The paper upon which the note is printed is of very good quality, and the engraving similar to that of the American Bank Note Company. The resemblance is so great as to be remarkable. The attention of the reader is called to the time of payment, being six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between The CONFEDERATE STATES and THE UNTIED STATES. They are fundable in eight per cent stock or bonds of the Confederate States of America. They are also receivable in all payment of dues, except export duties. As a curiosity, this engraving of the note will be worth preserving. We may safely add, that the copy of the production in THE INQUIRER this morning is worth more than the original. Those who entertain a contrary opinion, may hand us the small balance of \$4.98, due after purchasing each copy of the paper."

The original newspaper wood cut was obviously purchased by Upham because he printed identical copies with his name on the bottom margin of the note.

I cannot take a photocopy without taking the entire frame apart. I will do this when you are ready to publish if you cannot locate one elsewhere.

Please send me Brent's citation of the arrest article, if it was published or if not the text of it.

I hope I have been helpful.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

Edward E. Lea, Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, North Carolina 27615

December 14, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you very much for your letters of November 24 and December 8, 1997. I certainly do not want you to take the frame apart and believe that I can obtain a photocopy of The Philadelphia Inquirer page somewhere off microfilm. I appreciate you providing me with the comical text.

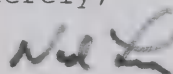
Enclosed is a copy of Brent Hughes' article on Upham (please disregard the underlining) which contains the reference to the article on his arrest on page 190. Like you, I wonder about the close timing with when Upham began his facsimile business, but nevertheless I am going to try to locate the article as it would have interesting implications. If I find it, I'll send you a copy.

After I received your first letter, I happened to find in my notes that either Jasper Payne or Paul Garland some time ago suggested that I contact you as a possible source of counterfeit CSA notes and/or documents relating to the counterfeiting of CSA notes during the Civil War. As you may recall from my earlier letter, besides the study of this subject, I also am attempting to put together a representative collection.

Given what was in my notes, I would appreciate any insight you could give me as to your interest in this subject and whether you might have any notes or related documents for sale. I am particularly looking for a CT-31/245 note with Upham's inscription in the bottom margin. You may recall that this is the note which he had printed from the Inquirer woodcut.

Many thanks for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Edward E. Lea Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, NC 27615

December 30, 1997

Dear Mr. Lea:

I must put you to work on a \$5 Upham facsimile problem. The large 5 5 overprint is in black in the newspaper wood cut, the outside limits of the two 5s is 4.75 inches. On the Upham facsimile the large 5 5 overprint is in red and its outside measurement is only 4.5 inches.

How is it possible for Upham to buy the woodcut or have an electro made of it and have the two large 5s spaced differently. The 5s must have been on the newspaper cut and could not be removed or changed. The two notes are otherwise identical in detail as far as I can see.

Please straighten out this mystery. The newspaper printing could not be an overprint.

Perhaps you can locate other examples of the Uphams.

Happy New Year,

Eric P. Newman

Edward E. Lea, Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, North Carolina 27615

February 1, 1998

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri. 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Sorry to have taken so long to respond to your letter of December 30th concerning the differences between The Philadelphia Inquirer facsimile and Upham's CT-31/245 note. I thought I knew the answer, but since I am not that familiar with the electroplate process, I wanted to verify it with Brent Hughes.

Presumably, after Upham acquired the newspaper electrottype plate, he took it to a firm such as Adrian Sharp which cut away the portion that was to be the colored overprint and then made a separate plate for the overprint. In making the separate plate, there was apparently not much care taken to ensure that the dimensions of the overprint portion matched closely to what was removed from the original plate. Brent points out that these facsimile notes were considered at the time cheap souvenirs, so it should not be surprising that little care was taken.

Since originally writing you, I have been fortunate to acquire, at a surprisingly reasonable price, both The Philadelphia Inquirer and the Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper editions that contained the facsimiles of the CSA notes. Since I am still looking for an Upham CT-31/245 note with his inscription on the bottom, I was unable to closely compare this note to the newspaper facsimile. Brent did and, interestingly, as he points out in the attached diagram, identified a small section on the note where the original "overprint" had not been removed from the plate.

I hope this answers your question.

Sincerely,

Ed



1
On this section of the newspaper pictorial, the "5" is printed in black with the curve of the "5" intersecting with the letter "a" of "America".

2
An engraver used a razor-sharp chisel to remove the "5-FIVE-5" part of the original electrotype plate. However, he failed to remove a tiny section of the large figure "5" and it printed along with rest of the black run when Upham's printer used it. This error shows clearly on my Upham note.



FAC-SIMILE CONFEDERATE NOTE.—SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY S. C. UPHAM, 408 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Edward E Lea Jr.
8704 Kings Mill Place
Raleigh, NC 27615

February 10, 1998

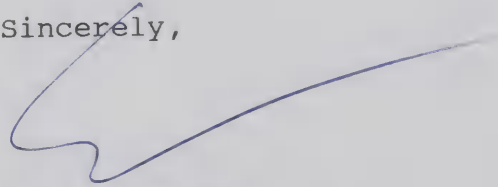
Dear Ned:

The explanation of the modification of the \$5 plated woodcut is beyond my understanding.

I wanted to call your attention to the COAC in New York City this fall. (American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference) which has as its topic "Circulating American Counterfeits". Would you or Brent like to be the presenter of a paper. If so contact John M. Kleeberg, modern curator who is in charge.

Glad you obtained the goodies.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Eric P. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

110 West 50c has \$5.00 9/2/61 Green & Black
Counterfeit No 8644 ~~is~~ printed size Plate I
with Upkarn data on the bottom

Shown to me by Larry Marsh
of St Louis

Aug 2, 1962

#20⁰⁰ 9/2/61 etfs Blacksmith on night New Orleans on night upper portion
Signature ^{written} in brown ink Plate A
3 specimens Numbers #14876, #12720, #1400x
Pink overprint

20^{as} same except as to overprint
Sig written #29217 #23720, #23120 in ink
3 specimens Carmen overprint
Scalloped ovals with 20 are not waffled ~~###~~
and only ~~the~~ concentric lines around 20 are white
In lower panel ~~the two~~ stars ~~in~~ center ^{both} right side & left
side of ~~0~~ 0 in 20 are ~~missing~~ omitted in lieu of a
dot. ~~that~~ Waffling around 20 missing

Discussion on

Proof of counterfeit origin
of "Essays" is in

August 1966 Numismatist

by Douglas B. Ball

Bank of Tenn 10 K
Jul 1/61

is a Upham Ctl. See my collection

See Whitman's Monthly
for May 1965 for excellent
Upham Article

Captured Confederate reverses illustrated

A. J. N (1878) Vol XIII p 4

A. J. N (1877) Vol XII p 1

A. J. N (1878) Vol XIII p 36 description

These are the Straker backs
for paper money.

Rothert Collection of Bogus Confederates

Chase B-110 Greenell XXI #20 Female Riding Deer 7/25/61 Plate A.

- ① No. 6430 printed ~~Red~~ overprint with center panel 3 5/8" long. REGISTER has small fist ^{Printed Sigs.} Treas^r Right tree in cloud R.
- ② 15166 written ~~orange red~~ overprint with 4 3/8" center panel, XX overprint has thin letters 20 overprint has thin O Treas^r Right tree under cloud.
- ③ same as ①
- ④ Same as ② No 70630 written. Reverse has ^{plain} border + (XX) (XX) in green.
- ⑤ Same as ② No 41191
- ⑥ same as ② 37644
- ⑦ same as ④ 5800
- ⑧ same as ② Blank reverse. Thick & fancy green border on rev. with (XX) + (XX)
- ⑨ same as ⑧ 061657
- ⑩ same as ⑧ ~~Blank~~ number. 2524
- ⑪ Same as ② 3533 Reverse has plain border and TWENTY in green on panel
- ⑫ Same as ② 4786 front overprint in green, Back overprint in green with plain border, (XX) (XX) and Mules handling cotton on wagon.

#10 Negro Picking Cotton 9/2/61 F. ~~Blank~~ Same as Chase #22 Cris #24 but cty (not in old Chase)

- ① Stamped COUNTERFEIT in red on obv in two places diagonally. No. 2516 written in red ink
- ② Same unnumbered ~~overprint~~ stamped. written sigs Tinsley & Jones

#50 7/25/61 Plate B assigned unnumbered (not in old Chase list)

#50 9/2/61 Plate A 7 26070 in red. select Kessell (not in Chase) Type 14

#	Date	Plate	Serial	Notes	Chase	Written
#20	9/2/61	Ship Sailing	A 21	COUNTERFEIT stamped in red twice	(Chase 131)	Written 12242
#20	9/2/61	"	A 22	"	(Chase 131)	" 6640
#20	"	"	A 26	"	"	" 2476
#20	"	"	A 26	"	"	" 2833 def sig
#20	"	"	A F	"	"	" 1133
#20	"	"	F A	"	"	" 2610 (3549)
#20	"	"	F A	printed sigs	Written No 18971 in red	No counterstamp.
#20	"	"	F A	"	"	"

#2 2/17/64 with reverse in green ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

#5 12/2/62 Type Cr. 53 cty. Plate A 1st Series Written No 61943.

#1 6/2/62 Plate 10 Printed Sigs

#1 " " " " " green overprint cty. First Series Same as Cr. 44

#100 Negroes Picking Cr 41 Plate X cty. no sig no mark no date

#5 Cr. Type 36 Second Series Plate 9 A. Printed sigs no numb cty.

#5 9/2/61 Fine Females Plate C Printed Sigs No numbs.

#5 dup of above

9/2/61 Same as above with printed No. 364

#50 9/2/61 Davis Chase C1-137 Plate AX Printed sigs

- ① No number
- ② 29495 stamp COUNTERFEIT in red twice
- ③ 14510 " " " " "
- ④ 1480K " " " " "
- ⑤ 13406 " " " " " written sigs.

#20 9/2/61 Chase C1-133 Plate 6 written sigs written nos.

- ① 2 Series no stamp. 61204
- ② FIRST SERIES stamp twice in red #8671
- ③ " " " " " 64178 diff sigs
- ④ " " " " " 74216 diff sigs
- ⑤ " " " " " 73914 diff sigs
- ⑥ " " " " " 19465 printed sigs
- ⑦ " " " " " 15176 " "

#10 9/2/61 Chase C2-124 ~~Plate W~~ Plate W

- ① Printed Sigs No Numbr. No Stamp
- ② " " 9762 COUNTERFEIT in red twice
- ③ Written sigs 8270 " " " "
- ④ " " 39775 " " " " diff sigs
- ⑤ " " 72991 " " " " Same as above sigs
- ⑥ " " 97549 " " " " diff sigs
- ⑦ " " 3964 " " " " diff sigs

#1 9/2/61 Chase C2-125 stamp X X in COUNTERFEIT in red twice

1962 Harvard Houghton

Fac-Simile Rebel Ship plates - Sold Wholesale and Retail by
S C Upham 403 Chestnut St Philadelphia

EPN 5¢ ^{copy} Waverly (black)
EPN 15¢ Corp of Waverly (Red)
EPN Similar 25¢ Camden Co NC (green) dated Sept 9, 1862

Similar EPN Bank of Tennessee 10¢ Nashville 12/1/61 ^{printed 2¢} J. H. Houghton
N. Orleans La
very crude train of cars in center
flanked by reverses of two 1 cent pieces

EPN 15¢ Corp of Charleston Plate G. blue paper black print
name of ADRIAN SHARP
printed under frame at right

C. R. Brecken 5¢ Blue on white paper Richmond Sept 3, 1861

EPN #5 Copied 9/2/61 No 364 Plate C 5 women
EPN #10 Copied 7/25/61 Plate B 10447

The following do not have facsimile printed below frame but have by borders. All 2¢ and 5¢ denominations. Printed 2¢ in some colors.

EPN 10¢ Charleston ~~SC~~ South Carolina ^{White} A 4/19/61 red on white many on rev in blue
10¢ Corp of Fort Valley N.C. 7/2/61 green on white many on rev in red
2¢ side of 3 with wheat Plate A
EPN 5¢ Corp of Columbia SC 6/28/61 blue on white Plate A many on rev in red
15¢ Corp of Chattanooga 8/1/61 Plate D Black on white many on rev in red
15¢ Corp of Cheraw SC 8/2/61 Orange on rev in blue
25¢ Corp of Branchville SC D plate 5/2/61 Orange on rev in red

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Vol XIII, No 320 New York, Jan 11, 1861 p. 118

Illustration of \$10 note July 25, 1861
Plate B No 10447 Shayer Noy

NOYER & LUDWIG RICHMOND

Error

Subtitle under note in our line all caps

Facsimile of a Treasury Note lately issued by the
Confederate Government, Richmond, Va

This confirms my 2 pieces of identical issue + nos.

#5	9/2/61	Plate D	5 females	with + without Nos. 364
#5	9/2/61		left	Ceres on back
#10	7/25/61	#10 447 B	Upham print	
#20	7/25/61	#6430 A	Upham print	
#20	7/25/61	must be Upham	#6430 A	riding deer.
#20	9/2/61	#4316	2 to A Upham print	Southern banknote.
50	9/2/61	Female + Chest	with + without printed sig	plate A.
100	9/2/61	Wagon + Cotton	Plate A	<u>2</u>

5¢

All from original notes.

7 rebel slunglasses 5¢ 15¢ Winchester
#1- 2- Richmond

May 10, 1862 p 304
July 26, 1862 p 480

REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS!

Nine different Rebel Notes and Shingplasters and three different Rebel Postage stamps, sent post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Trade supplied at \$2 per 100, or \$15 per 1000. Travelling Agents wanted. Address S.C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Aug 9, 1862 p 512

Half Price !!

Half Price !!

Rebel Notes and P. O. Stamps

Fourteen different Rebel Notes and Post Office Stamps, sent, post-paid, on receipt ~~of~~ twenty-five cents. Trade supplied at 50 cents per 100, or \$4 per 1000. Address S. C. ~~UPHAM~~ UPHAM, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct 4, 1862 p 640

Oct 11, 1862 p 656

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY

PERFECT FAC-SIMILES of CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES for sale at \$4 per 1000. Specimens of all kinds sent by mail for 50 cents, by

WE. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

Oct. 18. 1862 p 672

REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS

Thirty-five different Rebel Notes, Shingplasters, and Postage stamps, sent, post-paid, on receipt of fifty cents. Trade supplied at 50 cents per 100, or \$4 per 1000. Address S.C. UPHAM 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Nov 22, 1862 p 75v

Counterfeiters Detected - An Infallible System of detecting "Counterfeit Currency and Photographic Simulations of Genuine Notes," recommended by leading Bankers of the U.S. Sent on receipt of \$1.00
RICE & CO, N.Y., Proprietors

Jan 10, 1863 p 32v

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY - FAC
Simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$5 by
W.E. HILTON
11 Spruce Street, New York.

Jan 17, 1863 p 48

Jan 24, 1863 p 64

Jan 31, 1863 p 80

Jan 31, 1863 p 96

Feb 7, 1863 p 96

Feb 14, 1863 p 11v

Confederate (Rebel) Money

FAC-SIMILE REBEL TREASURY NOTES

So exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally well, \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of \$5 by W.E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

Jan 31, 1863 p 80

Feb 7, 1863 p 96

CONFEDERATE MONEY

\$20,000! Twenty thousand Dollars in fac-simile -
ile REBEL NOTES of different denominations sent, post-
paid, to any address, on receipt of \$5, by S. C. UPHAM
403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

~~See~~ (Two ads on same page (p. 80) of 1/31/63 Harpers.)
2/7/63

April 18, 1863 p 254

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY

Fac-Simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine.
\$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by
mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$5, by
W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, N.Y.

A Bad Breath

The Greatest Curse the Human Family is
Heir to

use the ~~the~~ Balm of ^{To effect a radical cure.}
Thousand Flowers

Hughes 322
bottom

100

9/2/61

Negatives loading cotton

Plate A^G

Printed sigs

WOYER + LUDWIG has ~~the~~ ~~no~~ no serifs

Ten spokes show on wagon wheel to left

State 1

No number

Nothing in margin

State 2

Upham adr in margin at bottom

State 3

No 15049 printed in

#20 7/2/61 Ship

Plate A²¹ Printed sig No blank
Five Small Confederate Note on left end

Same with 40389 printed as number

Plate FA Printed sig No blank
Fac - Small - Rebel Note — on base.

#100 Straight Steam

Fac Small Confederate Note on right + left
ends

A b

Blank sig blank number

\$50

9/2/61 Female Moneta Train
Chesty Mory

one has printed No 3408
Plate ~~1~~ A¹ Printed sigs

another has no printed number
but Fac Simile Confed Note on left end

another is Plate A³
LUDWIG poorly spaced
HOYER + LUDWIG has no serifs

I have Plate A³
HOYER + LUDWIG has serifs

\$50 Davis 9/2/61 Green + black

Printed sigs

Plate XA

AX

Number blank

Fac Simile of Confederate Note on bottom

#100 Negroes hoing
Printed Sept 1. 1862

Printed sig Number blank

Plate X

Fac Simile Confederate Note on right side

#1 6/2/62 ~~Red~~
Plate 10 First Series
Number blank

Printed sigs

Fac Simile Confed Note on ~~right~~ left end

Same with green overprint

#2 Judah P Benjamin 6/2/62

First series Plate 10

Printed sig

Number blank

Fac Simile Confed Note on ~~right~~ left end

#20 9/2/61 Red overprint
Globe ~~2~~ Female, 2 ships right

All pieces have NEW ORLEANS vertical on right side

All are plate A

None have printed number

All printed sigs

All seem the same except

Some are hand numbered ~~two~~ ~~stars~~

Some have a red overprint with ~~stars~~ stars
on each side of the O of the ~~20~~ ~~20~~ ²⁰ on the medallion ~~20~~ in the
bottom ~~center~~ center of the note.

Hughes \$10 Indian family group 9/2/61
p 323

Type I
State 2

No. 3312 printed in
Upham advertisement

~~Box inside box to left of Recumbent~~
~~New Orleans vertical on left border~~

Slate ~~3~~ 1

without number printed in

Type II

State 2

Same as 1 ~~border left of~~
~~Break in bottom border left of D in DUES~~

~~New Orleans vertical on left border~~
but Printed 3312

Slate ~~3~~ 1

Break in bottom border left of D in DUES

~~Same as~~
~~No number printed~~

~~Number 3312 printed~~

Number blank

Hughes article

p. 328

#5 9/2/61 Time Trenches

State 1

BH

EPN

No plate letter C on right side of bill
No number
No NEW ORLEANS
No shading on forehead of ~~man~~ on right
No advertising or facsimile statement

3

State 2

BH

Same as State 1 but
Number 364 printed in twice

State 3

?

Same as State 2 but
Plate letter C on right side of bill
~~No 364 printed in~~
NEW ORLEANS printed vertically on lower left.
Forehead shaded

← trimmed close
and may have
Upham advert

State 4

BH

same as State 3
but overprint in green ink. large margins
& no advertising

State 5

EPN

same as State 3
but with Upham advertisement on base.

Hughes # 322
~~top~~

9/2/61 #5 Meminger

Type I

State I

SPN

Vertical imprint of printer

~~A 3644 printed in~~

~~Upham almost touches bottom~~

No is blank

~~of Crouch has open deep above~~

~~On Right side of Five~~ The Scroll almost touches h in Crouch

- Fac Simile Confederate Note - (No Upham) at bottom

State II

BH

Same as State I

- Fac Simile Confederate Note on right of center on bottom
(No Upham)

State III

Upham Advertisements
Number 8644 printed in

Type II

State I

BH
SPN

Plate I omitted on left side
Long
2 Vertical lines on center of shirt
RECEIVABLE is poorly spaced

Printed sep 3

Numbers written in

No printer vertically on left side

State II

Same as State I
Confederate Note

"Fac-Simile on left end (no bottom legend)

Printer on left side vertically

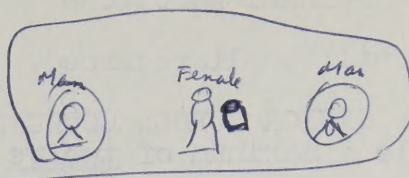
Number 8644 is printed in

I is added to left side

~~BH~~

SPN

#10 9/2/61



Has one without X X overprint ()
printed sigs Plate W
no number
on base is Fac Simile Confederate Note -

Has one with X X overprint
No printed sigs Plate W

Hughes
P 321
Type I
State I

7/25/61 \$10 woman + shield

misspelled

Printed number 10447 twice
NOYER + LUDWIG all in caps
Upham advert below bottom
First No ~~has a flourish~~ has flourish which
does not cross over itself.

Type II
State I

Completely reengraved and reset

Printed number 10447 twice
Noyer + Ludwig in upper + lower case
First No has ~~a flourish~~ flourish which
crosses over itself

State II

same as State I
but green overprint C S A.

City of Richmond 25 p
4/14/62

Has Fac Simile Rebel Note
on left end.

Mechanics Sargs + Loan Ass. 50¢
Hughes has 3 with Oct 25, 1861 printed in
J. Ross printed in as depositor
No 155 printed in Sec 7 pres printed in
On bottom are 3 different types of lettering
Fac-Simile Rebel Shenplaster - Sold Wholesale and Retail
by S C Upham 403 Chestnut St Philadelphia

small caps without serifs

Upper + lower case italics of two sizes

In the larger italics Phila. is abbreviated
because there isn't room.